This may indicate that the present Armenians consist of two groups, two races perhaps closely related, but still differing.

From the same ancestors from which the Armenians descended, also the Khaldians (who call themselves also Syriani, Assyrians or Aisouri) in Mesopotamia originate. In former time also the Armenians called themselves Khaldi and their country Khaldia and both groups seem to descend from an earlier stock, the Hurrians according to Speiser.[1])

Now curiously with the Khaldians I found the same index as with the hyperbrachycephalic Armenian group, viz. 86.1 (Chantre found a higher index: 88).

This may indicate that the original Armeno-Khaldian or Hurrian stock is chiefly represented by the hyperbrachycephalic or real Armenoid group and that the 83.5 group amongst the Armenians is a subbrachycephalic Caucasian admixture.

As our London already pointed out, it is very likely that the spread of the Armenoid group is a much greater one than the spread of the Armenians

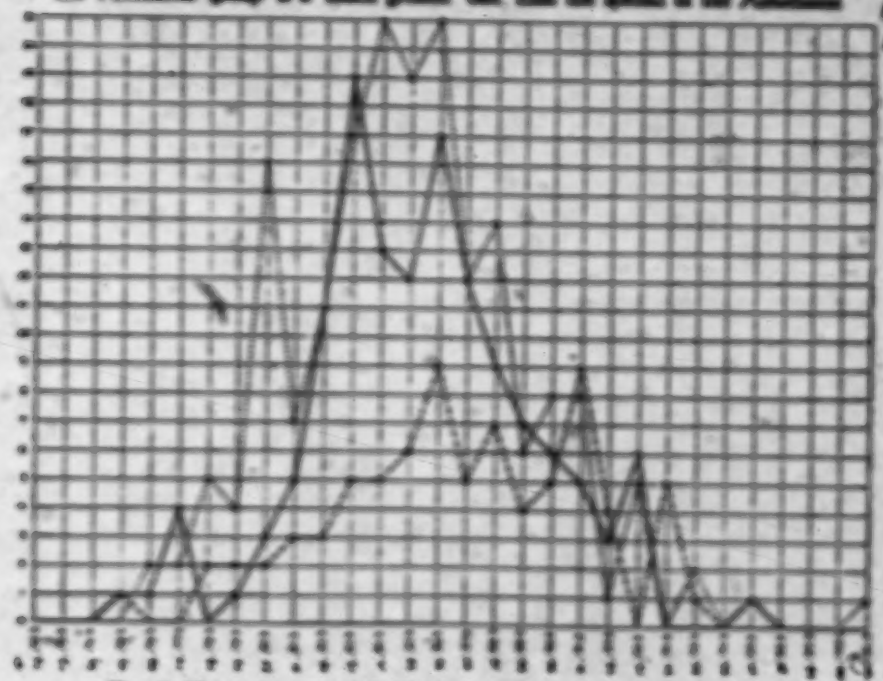

Fig. 3. Frequency curve of 206 Lebanese (dotted line) superposed on the Armenian curve (continuous) Ber. [illegible])

---

1) Speiser. Mesopotamian Origins, 1931.

Am. Journ. Phys. Anth. (1919-20) 3rd Int. Congress
ARMENIANS R73
LEBANON M81

groups. Probably a large part of the Armenoids must contain ago have chan-
ged their names and languages to those that are now known as the populations of
the Syrian mountains, the Lebanese and Alawites.—Perhaps also the Kabus
Arabs (see below) belong to this group.—

That for the Lebanese this supposition is right appears from the fact that
the frequency curve of the Lebanese contains practically the same type as the
Armenian curve, as the superposition of these curves shows. (Fig. 3).

Fig. 4. At the left two Armenians from Beirut, at the right two Hittite' warriors.

Sir Kappas D-6 (1939-50) 1952 MI Middle East MI
ARMENIANS RTS
LEBANON ME I

This seems to prove that the race has spread far South from Armenia proper over the mountains and coasts of Syria, much less in Palestine, as agrees with the fact that the Armenoid peak(s) disappear(s) with the population of Palestine.

Although the Lebanese consider themselves Arabs, speaking Arabic, this spread of the Armenoid index makes it very probable that both the Armenians and Lebanese are closely related. Probably both are related to the Hittites or Proto-Hittites, the Hatti and Hurrians, as the area covered by this index corresponds with the extent of the Hittite empire, that covered Armenia plus the mountainous ranges and coastland of Syria for many centuries B.C. They may have lived only temporarily and less extensively in Palestine.

In favour of this is the resemblance of the pictures of Hittites on Egyptian monuments of the 13th century B.C. and modern Armenians (fig. 5).

It then appears that the Hittites, Khabbinu, Armenians and Lebanese originated from a large group of people once possessing the whole "fertile crescent".[1])

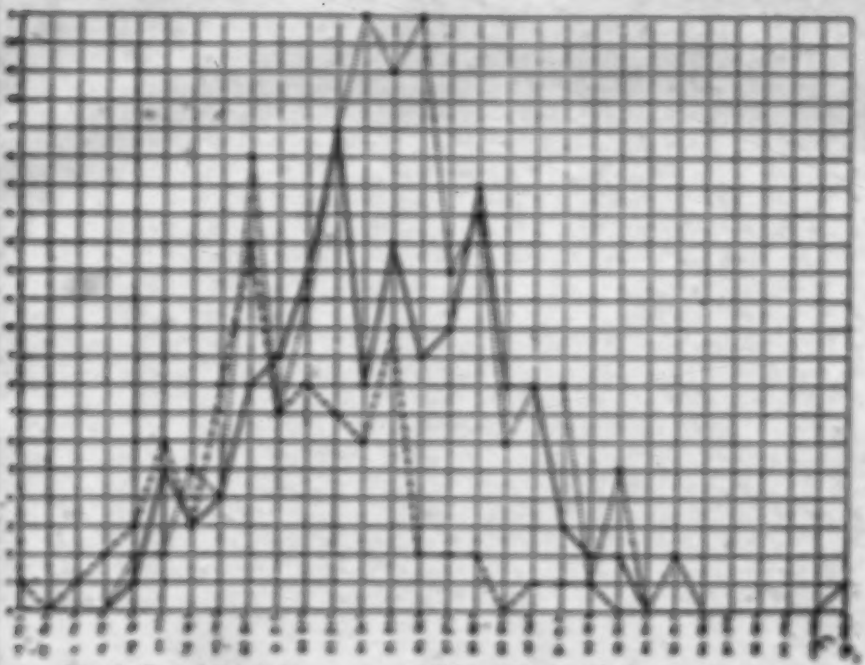

Fig. 5. Dotted line Lebanese curve, full line Armenian, broken line Indians.

---

1) Fig. 5 shows that also with the Armenians hyperbrachycephaly is prevailing and that here the desert border index practically fails (the Armenian measured came from Sadiah).

Sth Egypt D-6 (1939-50) 1952 MI Middle East MI
LEBANON MEI
ARMENIANS RT 3

I may add to this that a similar index (85—85.9) also occurs with a part of the population of Mesopotamia, the so-called Kubian Arabs of the present link (fig. 5), so that we may suppose that the Proto-Hittite races were extended at least as far as the Persian gulf.

A close inspection of the superposed Armenian and Lebanese curves (fig. 3) however shows that in the Lebanese curve there is another peak, at 80—80.9, that falls with the Armenians, so that apparently the Lebanese are not only Armenoid, but also contain another element.—

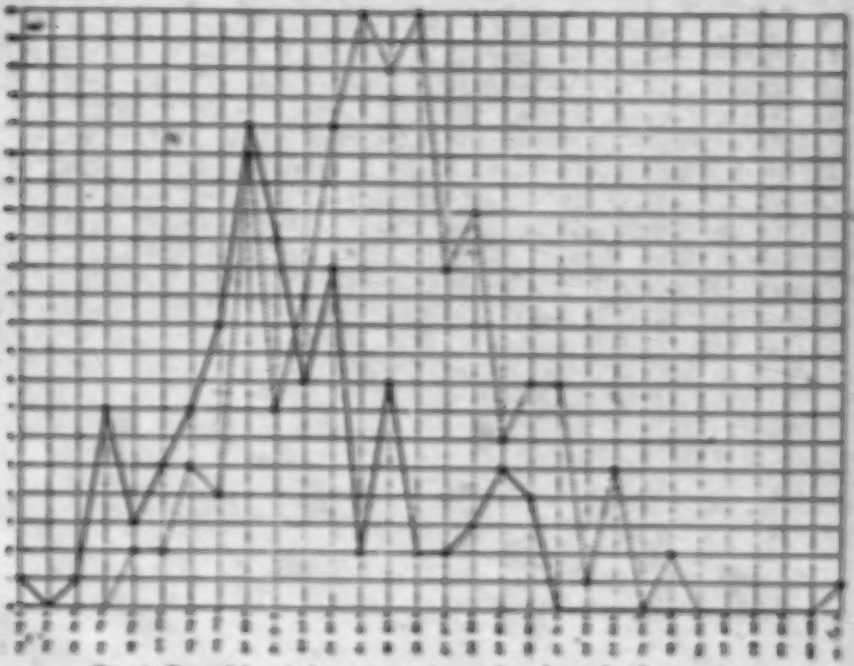

Fig. 6. Dotted line Lebanese, continuous line desert border population from Damascus to Aleppo.

This element is the same as the population of the desert border cities, Damascus, Ma'alloluh, Homs, Hama, Aleppo[1]), as appears from the superposition of the frequency curves made of the Lebanese and desert border population (fig. 6). To what race this population belongs I do not know, but I shall speak of it again when dealing with the Semites. Here it may suffice to say that this

---

1) There seems to be no reason to see in the population of these cities a result of Urban influences; rather a result of Urban selection (*cf. Ripley* chapter XII) of special groups.

20: Kappers 1-5 (1938) 1003 MI Middle East MI
LEBANON MEI
ARMENIANS T3
ARABS M10

"dwarf border index" also occurs in Mongolenstein (see at 80—80.9 in fig. 5) and, also, in Palestinian "Arabs" (at 80—81.9 fig. 8).

Before dealing with the group of people that might be represented by this peak, I have to speak of the semitic races: the Arabs and the Jews. Arab tradition divides the Arab people in two groups, the mesocephalic Adnan Arabs—(al musta'riba) and the brachycephalic Kahtan Arabs (al 'ariba).—

The origin of the Kahtan Arabs—considered by the Arabs themselves as the most ancient stock (al ariba) is very obscure. Nowadays they mostly live in Irak and in Arabian proper, mainly in Yemen. Sidgwick who emphasized their brachycephalic character opposes them to be allied to the Armenoids, with whom they may have several traits in common, e.g. a more fleshy nose. As long as so little is known concerning the anthropological position of the ancient inhabitants of this Southern race, we should wait for more data.

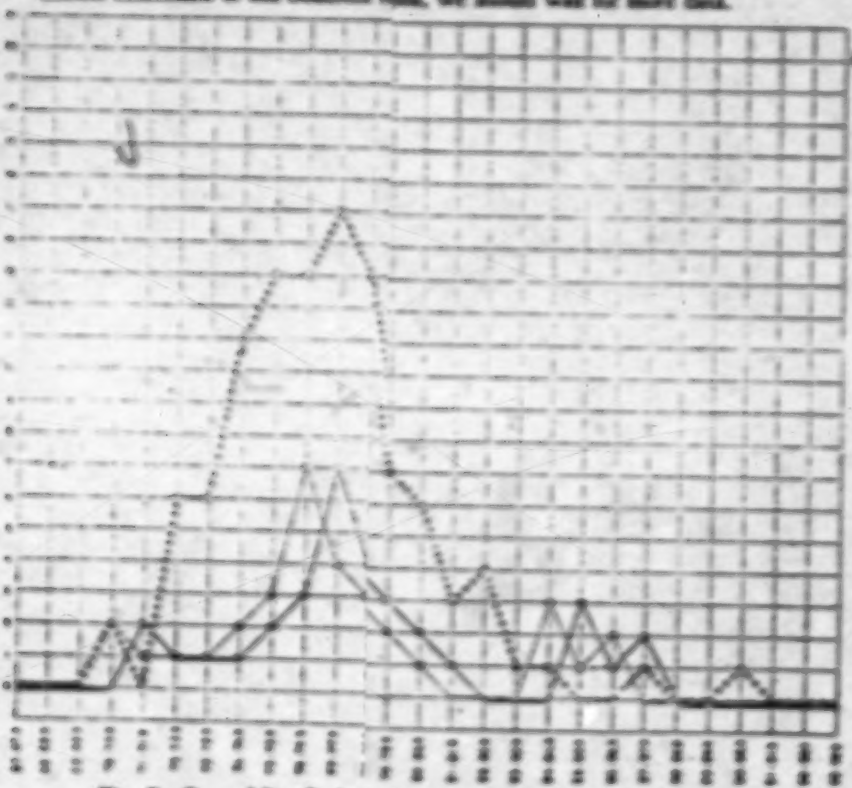

Fig. 7. Crossed line Syrio-Sudanic. Dotted line Phoenician and Polynesian Skulls.

Lebanon M61

M 172 In 1939, Vallois Neuville and Dubertret excavated the Paleolithic site of Ksar 'Akil near Beirut. Further excavations were made at this site in 1947 by Vallois Neuville and Bergey. In the preliminary report by Neuville he concludes that the site contains remains of Aurignacian (Upper Perigordian, Middle Aurignacian and Chatelperronian) and Levallois-Mousterian occupations. This sequence is revealed in some 10.0 meters (over 30 feet) of deposit, the base of which has not yet been reached. The fossil material is typical of the time and region; the differentiation of Aurignacian and Levallois-Mousterian on millimeter evidence is striking while the vertebrate remains permit of climatic studies. Two human skeletons, at least in part, were found close together at 11.0 meters at the base of the Chatelperronian. The layer at the 10.0 meter level above the skeletons consisted of stones strongly cemented together.

L 141 For my opening statement on the living inhabitants of Syria, I will quote from one of my recent papers entitled "Anthropometry of Syrian Males." The major differences in passing from the Lebanon Mountains to the desert border towns of Syria and on into the desert are:

1. A progressive lengthening of the head.
2. A progressive narrowing and lengthening of the face.
3. An increase in nasal length and a change from convex to straight noses.
4. A marked increase in the darkening of the skin.

L 142 However, before continuing this comparison between the mountain, the desert border and the desert Bedouins, we will first consider the Lebanese. Studies on the living Lebanese have been made by Professor Kappers from the Central Institute of Brain Research, Amsterdam, who confined his studies largely to head forms; by Professor Izenstein, formerly of the American Junior College, on Brummana; and by myself on the Mitwalli, the Bahai and the Alawites from the north. In skin color, the majority of these three groups are light or medium. Brunet or brown skins occurred in 20% of the Bahai, 10% Mitwalli and 30% for Alawites. As a rule the hair is straight or low wave, the hair color is invariably black or dark brown; Bahai 94%, Mitwalli 99% and Alawite 98%. Only four blondes were observed among the Alawites and none among the Bahai or Mitwalli males. However, an occasional red or sandy beard is observed. The Lebanese eye color is most frequently dark brown — least, Bahai 41%, highest Alawite 97%. Light brown eyes are commonest among the Bahai, 31%, least among the Alawites 3%. Frequently brown eyes are found mixed with other colors such as green, gray or blue. Pure blue eyes were observed five times in the Bahai, five times among the Mitwalli and twenty times among the Alawites. Among the mountain groups, the nasal profile is frequently convex and the wings are of medium width.

L 141 The Lebanese stature is of medium height as compared with the other groups of the world, ranging from 166 c.m. for the Bahai to 167 c.m. for the Mitwalli. The most striking characteristic of the Lebanese is in head form. The heads are short and round with in many cases a pronounced flattening of the occiput (the back part of the skull). This

[illegible] Near East

Lebanon-HE1

[141] Cleithrum sculpture is one of the characteristics of the Mixteic race discussed by Carleton Coon in his book The Races of Europe. To a certain extent this may be ascribed to the influence of climate. The shortest mean head length is 178 mm for Mitsmili, the longest 198 mm for Aleutian. The head breadths range from 148 mm for Aleutian to 160 for Mitsmili. The Mitsmili head height is relatively high, mean 130, but the Aleutians are low, mean 120 mm. By dividing the head length into the head breadth and multiplying by 100 we determine the cephalic index; cephalic indices of 80% and above are classified as brachycephalic, those between 75 and 79.9 as mesocephalic and those 75 and below as dolichocephalic. The Lebanese are brachycephalics or hyper-brachycephalics. Mitsmili mean cephalic index 83%, Druzes 84%, Beirut 86% and Aleutian 82%.

[174] Who are these extreme brachycephalics living in the Lebanon Mountains, surrounded on the east, south and southwest by extremely long-headed Mediterraneans? How long have they been here, from where did they come and to what places have they migrated?

Some people are of the opinion the Lebanese are descendants of the Phoenicians. I think we can definitely state that the Lebanese are not descendants of the Phoenicians. The two differ radically in head form. A number of Phoenician skulls have been studied in North Africa, principally from the old Phoenician city of Carthage. These skulls were long, narrow and had cephalic indices of 73%. Dr. Sergeant measured 18 skulls from Phoenician tombs in Sidon dating from about 600 B.C. The Sidon skulls were also long and narrow with a cephalic index of 74.

In general there is a more or less continuous mountain chain extending from the Lebanon on into Turkey and from there into the Caucasus. Most of the inhabitants of this extensive mountain area are hyper-brachycephalics. We cannot say where the Lebanese originated but they certainly are related to the peoples of the north. A general term for the common group is protoarmenoids or Armenoids. Similar peoples are prevalent in some of the Balkan states, particularly Albania.

We know that the Lebanese have been here a long time because, as pointed out by Professor Coon, brachycephalic seafarers migrated from Lebanon and Cyprus as early as 3000 B.C. and carried metal into southwestern Europe.

[144] Professor Coon of Harvard University has also suggested that these Lebanese should be classified as Dynarics and that they are the result of mixture between Alpine brachycephalics and long headed Mediterraneans. There is one set of dominant characteristics which pervades the Dinaric groups -- hyper-brachycephaly, nasal convexity and occipital flattening. In spite of the controversial cephalic index, many of the Lebanese are Alpine in having bulbous noses, wide faces, abundance of body hair and beard, thick set body form with short arms and legs and broad hands and feet.

Lb. Kappan D-5 pa. 1888; 1894 M3 Middle East M3
BLAWITES NOT
LEBANON MS!

The Lebanese and Alouite people. The Druses.

As appears from the preceding pages, many centuries ago several groups of the Hurrians of Urartu changed their name and language. The name is found in the West with the population of the ancient Subartu, whose descendants, the Lebanese and Alouites, now speak Semitic.

Their relation to the other groups appears from the fact that the frequency curve of my Lebanese contains practically the same shape as my Armenian curve, as the superposition of these curves shows.

However, a closer inspection of the superposed Armenian and Lebanese curves (fig. 11) shows that in the Lebanese curve there is an additional peak, at 80—80.9, that fails with the Armenians, so that apparently the Lebanese contain an additional element.

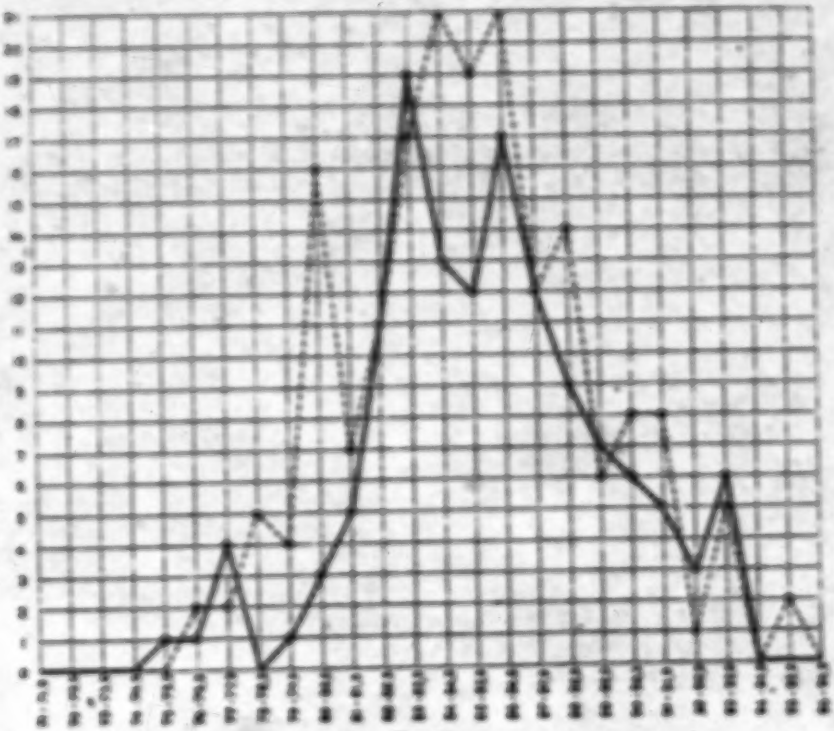

Fig. 11.

——— Cephalic length-breadth indices of 150 Armenians superposed upon the
——— Cephalic length-breadth indices of 175 Lebanese, showing that both peoples largely descend from the same stock (Index 83—86).
Contrary to the Armenian curve, the Lebanese curve shows an additional peak at 80—80.9. After the measurements of the author.

Kappers D-6 (ca. 1933) 1934 [illegible] East [illegible]

This element is the same as the population of the desert-border cities, Damascus, Ma'alūlah, Homs, Hama, Aleppo, as appears from the superposition of the frequency curves made of the Lebanese and desert-border populations (fig. 12). To what race this population belongs will be discussed in Chapter IV. That the additional peak in my Lebanese curve is caused by an admixture from the "*desert-border population*" appears also from the fact that in and near Safitah, a place in the Alouite mountains, which lies further away from the desert-border and connections of which with the larger desert-border cities consequently are not so easy as in the Lebanon and Antilebanon, this admixture fails, as is seen in fig. 13 in which the continuous curve of 145 Alouites from the surroundings of Tripolis (23), Safitah (94), and Bukayye (28) *is* superposed on the Lebanese curve.

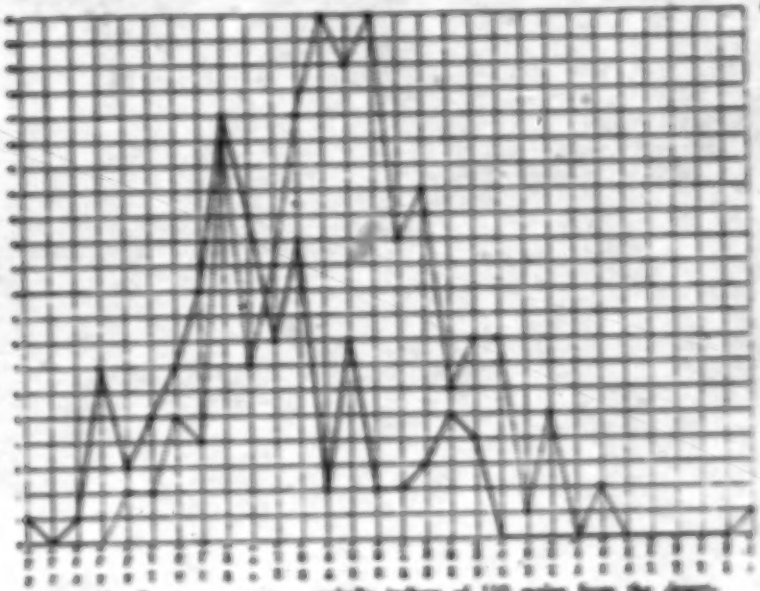

Fig. 12. Continuous curve: cephalic indices of 110 males from the desert-border cities: Damascus, Ma'alūlah, Homs, measured by the author. Dotted curve: 175 Lebanese.

The table (p. 24) shows that the real Lebanese and Alawi are equally hyperbrachycephalic as the Armenians.

I may add to this that the blond type of the Lebanese (2.56), too, comes much nearer to the Armenian (2.31) than to the Bedouin type (1.59).

In the West this race has spread as far South as the mountains and coasts of Syria, but much less in Palestine, as appears from the fact that the Sidonese peak(s) do not occur with the Palestinians (see below).

Group	Length	Breadth	Height	Br. : l. ind.	H. : l. ind.	L. + br. ind.
Armenians ♂	18.14	15.42	13.11	86.1	69.99	72.37
Armenians ♀	17.84	15.04	12.36	84.1	69.33	70.71
Real Lebanese ♂	18.06	15.53	13.14	85.9	84.87	72.98
Real Lebanese ♀	17.41	14.99	12.99	85.7	83.99	72.05
Alawi (Khalily ♂)	17.83	15.37	13.15	85.4	85.47	71.79

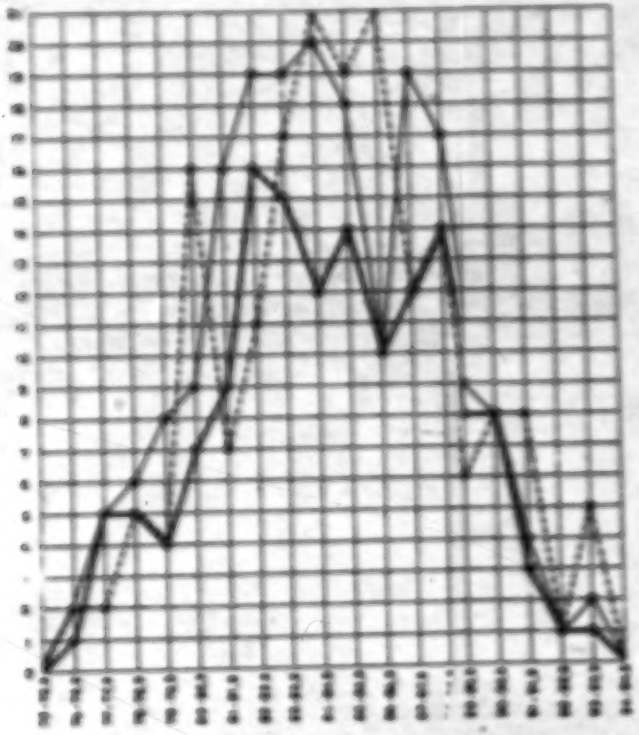

Fig. 13. Thick continuous curve: cephalic indexes of 145 Alawites measured by the author. Thin continuous curve: the same on 48 Armenians, measured by CHANTRE. Dotted curve: Lebanese indexes.

Probably all the people hitherto described as related to the Subarean Hittites or Proto-Hittites, the Hurrians, as the one covered by this index people corresponds with the extent of the Hittite empire. This people covered Anatolian Armenia, invaded Mesopotamia on the East and in the West covered the mountainous ranges and coastland of Syria for many

Sk Kappers D-5 (ca. 1932) 1934 MI Middle East
ALawiya 407
Lebanon 1931
Druze 1926

centuries B.C., while they occupied Palestine only temporarily and less commonly, the most Southern Hittite ruins being found near lake Tiberias.

Another prevailing brachycephalic — also partly hyperbrachycephalic people are the *Druses*, many of whom live also in the Lebanon, having their chief centre in the Hauran district, South of Damascus, North of Mount Hermon.

With Dr. Kh. Pereira I measured about 90 Druses, nearly all men. Their average measurements and indices were:

Group	Length	Breadth	Height	L. br. ind.	Br. h. ind.	L. h. ind.
Druses ♂	17.82	15.39	13.89	87.26	82.9	72.11

Miss N. Izzeddin, who measured a great many of her kinsmen, kindly gave me the following averages expressed in m.m. as a preliminary result of her work.

Druses	Length	Breadth	L. br. ind.	Height	Bregma-
Men 20–65 y.	180.84 ± 0.34; $T = 6.76$	156.13 ± 0.29; $T = 5.83$	86.45 ± 0.19; $T = 3.86$	134.34 ± 0.45; $T = 9$	130.72 ± 0.28; $T = 5.6$
Women 20–65 y.	171.89 ± 0.41; $T = 6.42$	149.59 ± 0.36; $T = 4.74$	87.14 ± 0.28; $T = 4.37$	126.77 ± 0.45; $T = 6.74$	130.9 ± 0.35; $T = 5.96$

Total lon. h.	Upp. lon. h.	Nasal h.	Nasal br.	Standing h.
126.57 ± 0.35; $T = 6.62$	68.45 ± 0.25; $T = 5$	51.96 ± 0.19; $T = 3.88$	25.— ± 0.14; $T = 2.76$	165.6 ± 0.30 $T = 6.94$
104.5 ± 0.34; $T = 5.35$	62.42 ± 0.23; $T = 3.69$	51.87 ± 0.23; $T = 3.61$	26.32 ± 0.15; $T = 3.39$	152.25 ± 0.31; $T = 4.96$

These indices [1]) as well as those measured by Shanklin, also registered in fig. 14, show the prevailing brachycephalic character of the Druses.

This also appears from the Druse skull — kindly given to me by a Druse — so that the authenticity of the material is guaranteed.

The glenoccipital character, and height, of this skull are equally striking as with the Lebanese skull in the same figure 14a.

[1]) The curve of Miss Izzeddin's Druses always two indices (73 and 74; 75 and 76 etc.) are grouped together.